



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 5 No. 7

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA — APRIL, 1960

Jackson, Mississippi

Dixie Lawmakers Plan Unity Meet

In Mississippi----

South Africa Praised

The Mississippi Legislature has gone on record in support of the Union of South Africa in that nation's handling of current racial strife.

In a joint resolution, the Legislature commended the government of the Union of South Africa "for its steadfast policy of segregation and the staunch adherence to traditions in the face of overwhelming external agitation."

Sharply critical of U. S. State Department interference in the internal affairs of the Union of South Africa, the resolution received resounding support in passing the Mississippi House April 12 and receiving final approval by the Senate on April 14.

The resolution came in the wake of the assassination attempt on South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, and followed State Department criticism of the South African government for its actions in halting riots by Negro tribesmen. The U. S. also supported United Nations action aimed at censuring the Union of South Africa for its policy of strict segregation of natives.

By passing the resolution, the Mississippi Legislature disassociated itself and the people of Mississippi from unwarranted and unwise U. S. intervention in South Africa's internal affairs.

Text of the resolution:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 67

A concurrent Resolution commending the determined stand of the government of the Union of South Africa in maintaining its firm segregation policy.

WHEREAS, the Government of the Union of South Africa has been beset recently with mob demonstrations and disorders in an effort to overthrow its segregation policies; and

WHEREAS, that same government has been subjected to external interference in its internal affairs by the State Department of the United States and other foreign countries which have contributed to South Africa's internal disorders; and

WHEREAS, mob violence, the burning of churches and schools, and general disrespect for the established forces of law and order have resulted in Capetown and Johannesburg; and

WHEREAS, the Prime Minister of South Africa was most recently struck down by an assassin's bullets; and

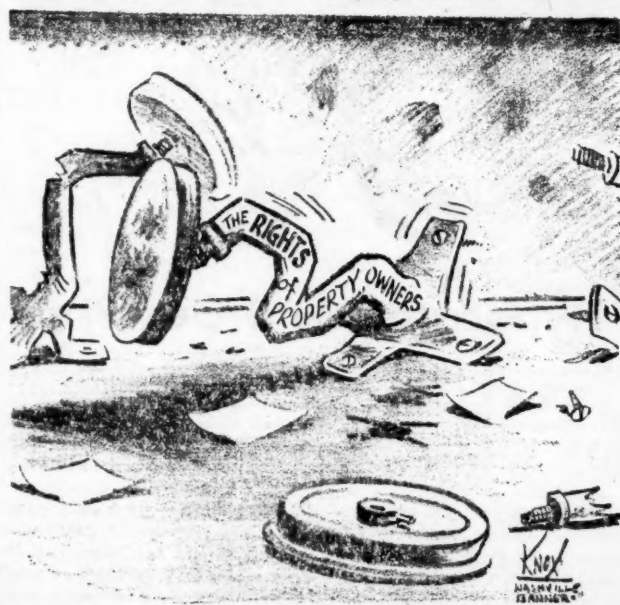
WHEREAS, there exists a definite parallel between events in that country and recent disorders in the Southern States of the United States; and

WHEREAS, cognizance of this situation was noted in a recent editorial entitled "Rallying Point for Violence" which appeared in the April 1, 1960, edition of the Jackson Daily News: NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN, That we commend the Government of the Union of South Africa for its steadfast policy of segregation and the staunch adherence to their traditions in the face of overwhelming external agitation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished the United States Secretary of State, the Government of the Union of South Africa, and the press.

'Sit-Down' Victim



The High Cost Of Sitting

(An Editorial)

Negro "sit-down" demonstrations continue sporadically throughout the South, with attendant crews of Northern reporters intent upon milking the last ounce of propaganda from the foolishness.

It is interesting to note, however, that despite the publicity build-up which the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) have obtained, the "sit-down" campaign remains a dismal failure.

If integrated lunch counters is what the Negro demonstrators actually want, they have met a solid wall of resistance from store managers, who realize that surrender to a mob of black juveniles would result in loss of white patronage.

Even in states where so-called "moderate" whites have held political power—Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee to name three—lunch counters are still as segregated as they were in early February, before the "sit-down" campaign began.

Let us see what the cost of the "sit-downs" has been to the Negroes.

Several hundred Negroes are jailed throughout the South for their mob actions. Hundreds more are free on bail, facing stiff jail sentences and heavy fines.

Large numbers of Negro college students have been expelled or allowed to withdraw, and are no longer receiving their education through the generosity of white taxpayers.

Throughout the South, Negro leaders in the "sit-downs" have been fired from their jobs, and are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain other employment.

In cities where Negro mobs have invaded private business establishments, white citizens have lost much of the friendly and tolerant feelings which they once held for their Negro neighbors.

Where the "moderates" are in control, so-called "Human Relations Commissions" or bi-racial "conference" groups have been set up, thereby increasing community tensions and setting neighbor against neighbor. White participants in such integrated surrender talks are suffering well-deserved social ostracism and potential economic damage.

And countless thousands of Southern Negroes who had been happily enjoying life, content with their place in the scheme of things, now know first-hand the very real inferiority of their race in any head-on clash with determined whites.

This is a high price for Negroes to pay for their futile "sit-down" campaigns. Many wise Negro leaders are now openly regretting that the agitators took on a job they obviously cannot finish.

Perhaps some lessons will be learned.

Southern Bloc Will Join To Determine Control Of Congress

A Mississippi Congressman has proposed a bold plan to protect the South's interests in Washington.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) startled the House of Representatives March 16, when he announced that a group of Southern lawmakers will meet in Washington after the Presidential election this fall to determine how they will vote in organizing Congress next January.

Whitten said the Washington meeting will be held Nov. 11, to "unify our forces to use our votes in the Congress to preserve this great nation."

"My friends, we are ready," Whitten announced. "We have enough commitments now to have changed the make-up of the last Congress."

"To those members from the South who may not join in our efforts, may I say I wish you well; but you will be taken to be on the 'other side.'"

Whitten pointed out that with sufficient Southern strength organized, the South could provide the balance of power in electing a House Speaker, organizing Congress, determining Committee chairmanships and memberships, and otherwise assuming a powerful role.

"Unless the South regains some bargaining power not only is the South going to have to undergo another Reconstruction era, but the nation is bound to fall," Whitten declared.

"I am saying to you now, Southern members will not have done all they can unless they unite here to make their weight felt."

Whitten's address, entitled "Southern Members Must Unite To Save The Nation," received wide press coverage, and has drawn much favorable comment.

The text of Rep. Whitten's remarks:

Mr. Chairman, I quote the Constitution on election of the President:

"The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office for the term of 4 years and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the State shall be appointed an elector. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their vote, which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

A number of Southern States even now are considering the selection of independent electors. Such electors can wait six weeks after the election to determine how they shall cast their vote—perhaps for the Democratic nominee and perhaps for a third candidate. It will be theirs to determine.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I point out again the rules governing the election and removal of a Speaker.

We find that the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. In 1809 it was held that the Speaker should be elected by a majority of all present, and in 1879 that the Speaker might be elected by a majority of those present if a quorum; and a majority of all the Members was not required. In two instances the House chose the Speaker by plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by majority vote. In Jefferson's Manual, in line with the Constitution, we read that a Speaker may be removed by the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.

The meaning of this, Mr. Chair-

man, is that a majority of the House of Representatives can change Speakers from time to time under the rules, if it so desires.

Mr. Chairman, we have made an agreement to join with other Members of the Congress to meet here in Washington, on Friday, November 11, 1960, that we may unify our forces to use our votes in the Congress to preserve this great nation.

I ask the attention of my colleagues. My friends, we are ready. We have enough commitments now to have changed the make-up of the last Congress. I note 93 Members voted against the present rule. That number could change the present Congress. To those we have not been able to talk to, we have made arrangements to list those Southerners, and others who are willing to go all-out to protect this government from destruction.

The time has come for us to accept the fact that we must unite, not only for the South but for the country. May I say if the division here in the next Congress is as close as expected, this number will be sufficient to determine control in 1961; and having that ability, this group can make its weight felt in committee make-up, both membership and ratio.

To those Members from the South who may not join in our efforts, may I say I wish you well; but you will be taken to be on the "other side."

I remind you, involved is not merely the honor of who will be Speaker — involved is not merely Chairmanships. Mr. Chairman, whoever organizes this House, be it Party or coalition, will determine ratios and numbers on the Labor Committee, the Judiciary Committee, Appropriations, Ways and Means, yes, and of the powerful Rules Committee.

It was Lord Benchley, I believe, who said in the 18th century that a democracy could not long endure. For, he said, the elected officials will give the country away in order to keep being elected. The last few days lead me to believe he may have been right.

For the last several years I have seen the leadership of the Democratic Party, my party, go along this road to an all-powerful national government, absolutely ignoring, in my opinion, not only the people of the South in our party, but using my section as a whipping boy, while they destroyed the Constitution in their efforts to obtain this minority vote to win national elections and to run the Congress, where committees have been stacked to serve their purpose.

Mr. Chairman, during the last several years, and again this week, I have seen the leaders of the Republican Party try to out-do Democratic leadership in their efforts to pass legislation even more political. I know that 99% of those within the sound of my voice realize and recognize that this effort in the so-called Civil Rights field comes primarily from competition between the leaders of both major parties to get this minority vote in northern cities. Their desire is so great that they are apparently willing to do anything—deprive American citizens of the right to trial by jury, open up the ballot to the gaze and dictation of Federal agents, a la Hitler, set up an all-powerful Federal government in the face of the lessons of history—which called for the Magna Charta and all the rest. They would forget what caused our nation to be forged in the first place.

It has been easy for my friends on the right and my friends on the left to handle their local politics by pointing out what they are (See UNITY, p. 4)

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The Time Is Now!

A dramatic move has been made to change the political direction in which our national government is headed.

Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.), in a courageous, thoughtful and forthright manner, has outlined a proposal which gives the South the means of making its political power felt in Washington.

In essence, the plan is for Southern lawmakers to meet in Washington on Nov. 11—after the presidential election. A permanent Southern bloc would be formed at the meeting, with all members pledged to use their votes to determine which party will control Congress, who will be elected Speaker of the House, and who will win key posts on important committees.

Should the Southern bloc be double-crossed by one party, they could withdraw their support, oust the Speaker, and reorganize Congress in mid-session.

Congressman Whitten's remarks are published at length elsewhere in this issue. Since his March 18 speech, his office has been literally flooded with thousands of congratulatory messages from all parts of the nation.

His reply to this deluge of mail is, necessarily, a form letter. However, recipients will find the letter no less meaningful. Congressman Whitten explains how both political parties are pushing so-called "civil rights" legislation simply as vote bait for this Fall's presidential election campaign.

He adds:

"Since the situation has reached its present state, I don't know that there is any complete answer. Certainly there is no easy one. However, I do know that those of us representing Southern areas will not have done all we can unless we do meet in caucus with the firm resolve to use whatever votes we have in the most effective way we can.

"At the present moment, I feel that about one-third of the Southern membership here (in Congress) would be willing to act. Another third would hate to have to do so, but would go along if the people at home insisted or, perhaps, if they were faced here with having to be listed on one side or the other. The other third, because they are unwilling to recognize the declining influence of chairmanships together with long ties with certain of the Democratic leaders here, would be trying to work out some way to blunt the effectiveness of any move on our part.

"I have been pleased at the letters and statements I have received from all over the country, which support my belief that the great majority of American people agree with us. Though they feel that way, it will be of little consequence unless we can find some mechanics whereby such feeling can be put to use in the political arena where these issues are being determined. What success we do attain will largely depend upon what Southern people demand of their Representatives."

The reader will note that twice in his letter, Congressman Whitten points out that the success of his plan depends on whether the people of the South insist that their Representatives support the move.

"Another third would go along if the people at home insisted," he states.

"What success we do attain will largely depend upon what Southern people demand of their Representatives."

In short, the plan is drawn up. The lines are forming. The outcome depends solely on the grass-roots support of loyal Southerners, who express themselves to their Congressmen in no uncertain terms.

Next year may be too late. The time is now!

To The Altar Of Baal



Hypocrites And Deserters

(From South Magazine)

No Public Issue in history has been so marked by hypocrisy as this. Never in history have so many been so vocal in their exhortations in behalf of what they call a "persecuted and underprivileged minority," nor so few willing to give more than lip service to that cause when it affects them personally.

Irrefutably and indelibly Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) impresses the brand of fact upon as completely dishonest a band of political witch-doctors as ever befouled legislative process. Among the more than 500 members of Senate and House, it would be impossible to muster a corporal's guard who, in a moment of truth, would volunteer to abide within exact confines of "civil rights" now being forced down the throat of a protesting South.

Not one proponent of this monstrous melange of civil wrongs has the courage to append and apply "civil responsibilities" to issues at hand, for responsibility's canopy would cover all. Responsibility in this circumstance is for the Southerner alone. It is for him to provide education and welfare for the ignorant and improvident, but not to send them packing into white society beyond the pale. Wrap them in a warm blanket of franchise for quadrennial delivery, but otherwise keep them home.

This is not a struggle by "cry Devil" advocates to uplift Negroes. "Moral" aspects, over which a sea of cynical tears have been shed, are here will-o-the-wisps. Single thread of morality woven through the issues resides with an embattled Southern minority. Theirs is the moral and legal protest against punitive sectionalism. Stripped of its sham, there is no morality, no equity and most certainly no honesty in the entire drive to saddle a region with a second Reconstruction and put spurs to an out-voted minority.

Although it becomes increasingly apparent that some sort of obnoxious "rights" measure probably will be forced through Congress as a November sop to voting blocs, there also has been mounting evidence that a scattering of Southerners have committed political adultery. From reliable reports there is reason to believe Speaker Sam Rayburn has engineered "absences" wherein only a few more Southern votes would have reversed, at least for the moment and record, a rising trend of Dixie defeats in the House. Hiding behind nameless protection of teller votes, about half of Rayburn's Texas delegation failed to respond to voting calls, as did a dozen or more Deep South members. Rayburn protegee Sen. Lyndon Johnson has promised a civil rights bill as bait for Democratic convention consideration. Friend Sam has helped clear the decks. And Sam's nod to the faint-hearted can be cashed in for future favors.

Redoubtable Rep. Tom Abernethy (D-Miss.) puts a question: "Why did the South take such a beating in the House? Why did it lose all amendments designed to perpetuate the principles of Anglo-Saxon law, the ancient rules of civilized society? There are many reasons. But as we see it the main reason rests with the South itself. The full potential of its strength and position has not been thrown into the fight . . . a very high degree of apathy is evident among a substantial group of Southerners, a number of whom were frequently absent from the floor when various amendments were voted. . . . Among this apathetic group of Southerners is another distinctive group who play anti-Southern legislation from a neutral position. They contend the issue should be compromised. It may be that a compromise is the best we can get, but the best compromise is dependent upon each Southerner fighting as a unit to the limit of his capacity. The full strength of the South in and out of Congress is not being thrown against anti-Southern measures. Until it is we can expect one of these bills every election year."

We recognize our enemies. But who will save us from our "friends???"

Blackboard Jungles Are Routine For Battered Chicago Teachers

Teaching school is a rugged occupation in Chicago. Not only may a teacher suffer mental stress, but cuts and bruises as well.

When the Chicago Board of Education met recently, it came face to face with the problem of terror in city schools. The board was asked to reimburse 29 teachers assaulted or injured in line of duty.

As The Chicago Daily News admitted, "Most of the things the teachers suffered don't appear in the

textbooks of normal schools. Yet they happened in schools in every corner of the city."

A woman teacher was hit on the face while fighting off a would-be rapist. Another was injured while routing a sex fiend from a school lavatory. A third was hit by a pupil.

The Daily News said that board approval of the payments for injuries "is expected to be as routine as the occurrences."

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Gatlinburg — Negroes lag behind white students in scholastic attainment, have difficulty competing on even terms, and are in most instances isolated from white students during school hours.

This was the consensus of the few border-state educators who appeared before the Federal Civil Rights Commission during a "fact-finding" conference on problems confronting racially-mixed schools.

Dr. C. Taylor Whittier, school superintendent of Montgomery County, Md., pointed out one of the problems by observing, "We have not yet figured out how to run a cosmetology (hairdressing) class on an integrated basis."

Somerville—Fayette County's three election commissioners have resigned in protest against an FBI investigation of "unfounded charges" made by a Negro.

"We have tried to carry out all duties according to the law, but have been subjected to investigations by the FBI at the request of the Department of Justice on what we consider unfounded charges," the commissioners said in their letters of resignation.

"These investigations have increased demands upon our time to a point where we can no longer serve," they concluded.

Bolivar—State Rep. David Givens has called upon the people of Tennessee to refrain from accepting Federal aid.

"Unless we cease looking to Washington, D. C., for 'hand-outs,' we may very well lose all the freedoms that are guaranteed to the States by the Constitution," he said.

Rep. Givens spoke to members and friends of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government at the Hardiman County Court House. He was introduced by former State Sen. E. J. Harris. The meeting was arranged by Jerry Wilson of Whiteville.

Nashville — The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government has issued a statement concerning Nashville's lunch-counter "sit-down" demonstrations.

The statement described the "sit-down" campaign as "a disruptive movement which has served only to create tension, provoke violence and breed racial ill will."

"The only rights involved here are the rights of private business to operate as it sees fit under the law, and to choose its own patrons," TFCG added.

"No one has a right — moral, Constitutional or otherwise — to force himself into a privately-owned and operated business and to remain there when denied service and asked to leave."

TFCG "objects strenuously to the integrated facilities so arrogantly demanded." It called on state and local authorities to uphold Tennessee law, which requires strict racial segregation by restaurants or lunch counters.

The statement also called for a Congressional investigation of "the forces and motives behind" the South-wide "sit-down" movement, whose leaders are seeking to promote violence.

Nevada Editorials On States' Rights Now In Book Form

A ringing series of editorials by a Nevada editor—often referred to as the "modern-day Federalist Papers"—has been published in book form.

"The Constitutional Crisis" is a compilation of the series of editorials which recently appeared in the Pioche Record at Pioche, Lincoln County, Nev.

The editorials deal with Federal-State relationships, especially with regard to the school integration rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court. The writer points out that the Federal government is actually a creation of the States, and that the States are indestructible as significant units of governmental authority.

Tragic events in Little Rock pointed up the need for such a study. And Little Rock's Congressman, Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark.), has written an introduction for the volume.

"The Constitutional Crisis" is priced at \$2, and is published by Robert Speller & Sons Publishers, Inc., 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Local Councils Throughout South Have Busy Month Of Meetings; Big Membership Drives Planned

Blame for passage of so-called "Civil Rights" legislation has been laid squarely upon Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) by a Mississippi Congressman.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) told the Yazoo City, Miss., Citizens' Council April 18 that "Lyndon Johnson is solely responsible for the fact that there is a Civil Rights bill today."

"Johnson thought lightning might strike and give him the Democratic Presidential nomination," Williams added. "Lyndon sought to divorce himself from the South by bringing up a Civil Rights bill. He then put on cowboy boots and a 10-gallon hat and became a Westerner overnight."

Williams pointed out that some Southern Senators are calling the watered-down Civil Rights bill "a great victory for the South."

"By no stretch of the imagination can this vicious bill be called a victory for the South," Williams declared.

"We did not win a great victory. We lost. Who can say that when a man loses one leg he's won a 'great victory' because he didn't lose both of them? That's the situation we're in now, and this is not the end of it. There'll be another Civil Rights bill before Congress next year."

Williams told the crowd of more than 500 persons that "the South is a political sleeping giant today. Standing together through organization, it can regain its rightful place in national political affairs."

Williams, who supported an Independent Elector slate in 1956, urged Southerners to take similar action this Fall.

"Right now, we are stuck between the Republicans and the Northern Democrats," he said. "We must organize and act independently to become powerful."

Mayo Reed has been elected chairman of the Grenada County, Miss., Citizens' Council. Other officers elected at a March 8 meeting include F. C. Dailey, vice-chairman, and Barclay Harris, secretary-treasurer.

Manufacturer John Lake of Grenada told the meeting that every white citizen of Grenada County should be an active Council member. The Council issued a call for 3,000 members.

The Ruleville, Miss., Citizens' Council launched its 1960 membership drive with a March 11 meeting. Mrs. Sam McCorkle, educational director of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, was featured speaker.

An office has been opened to support the current membership campaign of the Columbus, Miss., Citizens' Council.

The group is seeking to continue its rapid growth.

The Marion County, Miss., Citizens' Council has elected 1960 officers at a meeting in Columbia.

Vernon Broom was elected chairman; Bert Lawrence, vice-chairman; and Mrs. Eleanor Edwards, secretary-treasurer.

The largest crowd ever to attend a Citizens' Council meeting in Jefferson Davis County, Miss., was on hand March 25 when Gov. Ross Barnett spoke in Prentiss, Miss.

Two high school bands furnished music for the occasion, which also featured remarks by Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven and Council president H. Lewis Magee.

Gov. Barnett called for Southern unity to restore government to the people.

"Liberty has become a frail and sickly thing in the United States," Circuit Judge Tom Brady of Brook-

haven told the Lowndes County, Miss., Citizens' Council at an April 12 meeting.

Judge Brady, author of "Black Monday," spoke to a crowd of several hundred persons at the Columbus city auditorium.

"The law makers and not the law breakers give us the most cause for fear today," he stated. "The laws of Arkansas were nullified by a stroke of Eisenhower's pen when he sent Federal troops to Little Rock."

Judge Brady said the presidential action "will haunt the Republican Party for years to come."

"Our public ideals are being discarded," he declared. "Liberty is not guaranteed, but merely held in trust. And there have been some strange developments in the name of liberty during the past 30 years."

A charter has been presented to the Moss Point, Miss., Citizens' Council.

Editor Mary Cain of Summit was principal speaker at the March 11 meeting, and presented the charter to chairman William Gilmore.

Attorney G. Hite McLean has been elected 1960 president of the Greenwood, Miss., Citizens' Council.

Other officers include W. C. Neill, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Kirschen, secretary; and J. H. Peebles, treasurer.

The Benton, Miss., Citizens' Council met March 28 to hear an address by Dr. R. J. Moorhead of Yazoo City.

Dr. Moorhead has served three years as president of the Yazoo City Citizens' Council.

Charles L. Barnett of Shreveport, La., has been elected president of the Louisiana Association of Citizens' Councils.

Other officers named at an April 3 meeting in Alexandria include Dr. Emmett L. Irwin and Joseph Viguerie, both of New Orleans, Stewart Slack of Shreveport, W. F. Powell of Tallulah and Hadley Dyer of Cheneyville, vice-presidents; T. G. McKeithen of Homer, treasurer; and F. A. Wallis of Zachary, secretary.

The Shreveport, La., Citizens' Council has published an advertisement in the Shreveport Journal. The ad consists of a reprint of a weekly newspaper editorial blasting integration on TV programs.

The editorial pointed out that one network program seemingly "went out of its way to hurl an insult to every Southerner." It urged that citizens let the sponsor of the program know of their objections to such interracial programs.

Wilcox County, Ala., Citizens' Council members are raising funds to help families of Negro students killed or injured in a school bus-train wreck.

The March 22 collision killed 6 Negro children and injured 14 others when a freight train smashed into a school bus near Coy, Ala., breaking the bus in half.

Citizens' Council members in Camden, Ala., soon learned that some Negro families needed money to meet hospital and funeral expenses for the victims.

Fred Henderson and S. C. Godbold collected \$100 in just a few minutes on the first day of the drive. The funds will be disbursed by a committee composed of Mrs. Camilla Selsor, director of the county pensions and security department; Probate Judge William Dannelly; and W. H. Farish.

The St. Bernard, La., Citizens' Council has elected officers for 1960.

Headed by chairman Lloyd R. Edgcombe, officers include R. C. Abercrombie, vice-chairman; Herman

P. Folse, secretary; and Carl Geiger, treasurer.

Citizens' Council leaders in Texas are protesting efforts by several large school districts to circulate petitions calling for integration.

Under Texas law, schools must remain segregated unless voters approve race-mixing. Any district which integrates without consent of the voters forfeits state funds.

Dallas and Houston, among others, are facing Federal court demands for integration. School boards, anxious to retain their state funds, are trying to get the voters to okay integration.

In Dallas, Lloyd S. Riddle, president of the Oak Cliff Citizens' Council, said his group doesn't believe it's the duty of school authorities to circulate integration petitions.

The Capital Citizens' Council in Little Rock, Ark., is circulating the story of lunch-counter integration in San Antonio, Tex., with the warning that the same pressure could be exerted in Little Rock.

The Council quotes "The Religious Newsweekly" as saying that "A series of confidential meetings initiated by the Council of Churches of Metropolitan San Antonio prepared the way for integrated lunch-counter service in the city."

Noting that Dr. Joseph L. Brown, rector of an Episcopal church in Corpus Christi, Tex., was a Lenten speaker in Little Rock, the Council pointed out that the Arkansas Democrat quoted Dr. Brown as expressing pleasure with the San Antonio integration.

Dr. Brown also hinted that similar strategy—with full cooperation of church leaders—might be used in other cities.

The executive secretary of the South Carolina Citizens' Council, Farley Smith, has said "it is becoming increasingly clear that those leading lunch-counter demonstrations are determined to spawn a struggle between the races."

In a statement issued at Sumter, S. C. April 1, Smith added that the Councils are trying to avoid violence, but said it "is anybody's guess how long they can keep the lid on."

"Should the present crisis erupt into widespread racial violence, then every home that is destroyed, every drop of blood that is spilled will be on the hands of racial agitators and those who encourage them, regardless of the name under which they might parade—be it church, social or educational organization," Smith added.

One of the newest Citizens' Councils is also the fastest-growing.

The Chatham Citizens' Council of Savannah, Ga., was formed early this year with about 25 members. It now has more than 2,000 members, is planning a mass meeting for 5,000 persons, and has a membership goal of 25,000, which appears well within reach.

The charter of incorporation was presented at a March 22 meeting, which featured an address by retired diplomat Hugh Grant of Augusta, Ga.

Grant called for implementation of the strategy of interposition, whereby the state declares U. S. Supreme Court integration decisions to be null, void, and of no force or effect.

Georgia and a number of other Southern states have adopted resolutions of interposition. Grant told the crowd of 400 that interposition should be used and applied actively in the current Atlanta school crisis.

In this manner, he said, Georgia's public schools can be kept open and segregated.

Grant is a founder and first president of the States' Rights Council of Georgia.

Officers of the Chatham Citizens' Council include merchant John Patrick, president; attorney J. Walter Cowart, vice-president; W. H. Sapp, Jr., secretary; and William K. Boggs, treasurer.

A mass meeting is now being planned for 5,000 persons to protest the violation of private property rights by Negro "sit-down" demonstrators.

NOTE TO LOCAL COUNCILS—You are invited to send us news of your activities for publication in this column. A clipping of a good story from your local newspaper concerning your organization may be sent, if you haven't the time to write the item yourself. Address such correspondence to:

Local Council News
THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL
813 Plaza Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Chicago Publisher Upholds The 'Right To Discriminate'

A Chicago newspaper publisher has upheld the right of the individual to choose his own associates.

Norris J. Nelson, publisher of the "Chicago Daily Calumet," in civic club speeches March 22 and April 4, stated bluntly that "each of us has the right to discriminate."

"Every American has the right to practice certain discriminations," Nelson said. "In fact, as George A. Lundberg, an outstanding American sociologist, points out in an article for the magazine Modern Age, our civilization requires us to discriminate against the disreputable and the disapproved."

The exercise of these rights may work hardship upon those against whom they are exercised. Nevertheless, most people, regardless of race or color, are willing to pay that price in order to keep the same right to do likewise.

"The right of any group to exclude from private housing developments, from clubs, fraternities, from employment, etc., whatever classification of people they wish to exclude, for whatever reason or lack of reason, may neither be just nor democratic nor conducive to community peace and good feeling."

"Yet to deny anyone this right may violate a principle of individual freedom that is still more highly valued by nearly everyone, including the groups which object to the particular case in which it operates against themselves."

"Now it isn't a question of whose principles of freedom are best. The principles or values which an individual or community holds are always, by definition, best to them. What is best in general, obviously, depends upon the criteria of 'goodness' we adopt."

There are many reasons which cause people to discriminate for and against other people. Religion, politics, race, color, sex, age, economic status, morals, health, birth, breeding—the list is long indeed. But the differences that cause discrimination have this in common. They are visible or observable and second, they are important and significant differences to the people in question.

"It is ridiculous to ignore or to try to talk out of existence these differences just because we do not approve of some of their social results."

Referring to specific situations, Nelson pointed out that the town of Deerfield, Ill., was within its rights in condemning land earmarked for an integrated housing project.

Even Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was within her rights when she discriminated against white employees when she took over management of the White House in 1932, Nelson asserted.

"She replaced the mixed staff employed by Mrs. Hoover and replaced it with an all Negro staff. Her reasons were that a staff of one color works in better understanding and maintains a smoother-running establishment. That was her right and it makes good sense. Surely, no one would seriously contend that she didn't have this right."

Nelson contended that "Every club and organization should have the right to exclude from membership anyone whom it does not wish to have as a member. All of us should rejoice when we learn some private or social organization has refused to be coerced into admitting someone whom for any reason it prefers not to admit."

"I disagree violently with the 'Social Planners' of this age, who would harness the human traits of pity to their pitiless plans for the conformity of society to their ideas of Utopia."

"I treasure my right of discrimination and I would join with others to preserve that right, not only for myself, but for those who disagree with me."

"Just as you and I as individuals have certain rights of discrimination—so, too, do communities have certain rights of discrimination."

"Probably there are two great fundamental rights: the right to earn a living, and the right to associate with people of one's choice. But there is a duty attached to every right. The man with a right to earn a living is obliged to earn it honestly; and the man with the right to associate with his friends is obliged to leave people alone who do not choose to associate with him."

"And if there is a right to associate, also there is a right to be left alone. We have a right to discriminate in our choice of associates. We have no duty to spend our time with people who bore us, or with people whose ways are disagreeable to us."

"If we believe in any higher sort of life, in civilization, we must prefer some things and people to other things and people. It is only reasonable for us to discriminate in-

telligently. It will not do simply to say, unthinkingly, 'one man is as good as another, or maybe a little better.'

"Like individuals, communities also must discriminate, reasonably, if they have any desire to retain their identity. All of us need to send down roots: that is, to have a home, a neighborhood, a community in which we feel free, secure and content. The genuine community is essential to the happiness of most men and women. Our quest for community is an essential part of any real civilization. Indeed, it is indispensable to human nature."

"Now a satisfactory community is a voluntary association of people with similar interests, ways of life, and sympathies. When these common bonds are lacking, a community decays into a mere rootless and insecure aggregation of lonely and often hostile individuals. In a successful community, the members tend to have similar standards of morals and taste. They have some common background of culture and history and usually some similar racial origin."

"No solid community springs up like a mushroom. Many years of labor, a lot of love and sacrifice are required for the creation of an enduring community. The churches, the homes, the shops and the industries represent decades or generations of the experience of living peacefully together. Those people who have struggled and sacrificed to make a decent social existence for their children and their grandchildren have won certain rights by virtue of their honesty and industry."

"The most important of all their rights is their right to preserve their social identity, their community, in which they find order and justice and freedom. They have a right to defend their community against anyone who might destroy all that they have created."

"It seems to be a law governing all life, from the lowest form of plant life to the highest types of mankind, that every living organism endeavors, above all else, to preserve its identity. Everything that lives tries to make itself the center of the universe; and it resists with the whole of its power the endeavors of competing forms of life to assimilate it to their way of life."

"Almost every living thing prefers death against a threat to its peculiar identity. We ought not to be surprised then that men in a community resist any endeavor to change their character to that of some other social group. This resistance is the first law of being, extending deep below the level of consciousness."

"I believe then that its is perfectly natural and necessary for a good healthy community to resist with all its powers within the limits of law any attempt by outsiders to change any of the characteristics of the community."

"True enough, a good community, like a good man, is reasonably tolerant. Newcomers to a community ought to be welcomed—provided they obey the rules of the community, and provided that they fit reasonably well into the community's life. But if they do not fit reasonably well into the community's life or are indifferent or even hostile to the community's well-being, then they ought not to be encouraged to partake of its benefits while they exhaust its resources."

"Every community must be the judge of its standards and interests. Separate communities needn't be hostile, nor need they assert their superiority over the other. The point which matters is simply this: every community has the right to live, to be itself and to defend its identity."

"People with common interests and common backgrounds have the ancient right of living together in community. And they retain the right to preserve their community against newcomers who would turn it into something else. So let no one be ashamed of standing up for his own people and his own ways of existence. Only in variety and in the voluntary association of people in community, are the pillars of a free society safe."

No man who says, 'I'm as good as you,' believes it. He would not say it if he did. The Saint Bernard never says it to the toy dog, nor the scholar to the dunce, nor the employable to the bum, nor the pretty woman to the plain.

The claim to equality is made only by those who feel themselves to be in some way inferior. What it expresses is the itching, smarting awareness of an inferiority which the patient refuses to accept. And therefore resents.

—C. S. Lewis in the Saturday Evening Post

ADL Aims New Mixing Barrage At Southern Policemen

The Anti-Defamation League is at it again!

This time, their propaganda activities are aimed at, of all people, Southern police officers!

Latest in the long line of ADL integration attempts is a booklet ironically called "With Justice For All."

(Editor's Note—They mean, actually, "with justice for all except Southern whites.")

ADL somehow obtained the cooperation of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, listed as co-publishers of the pamphlet. It also carries the endorsement of the mis-named "Southern Police Institute" sponsored by the University of Kentucky at Louisville.

Never noted as loose with a dollar, ADL is peddling its wares to Southern police forces at two bits a copy. The Orlando, Fla., police chief, one Carlisle Johnstone, ordered \$5 worth—20 booklets—for presentation to supervisory personnel.

The Orlando Sentinel frankly told its readers that the chief was distributing "a booklet which outlines steps to enforce integration."

In one section of the ADL integration epic, officers are instructed thusly on school integration:

"School desegregation is going to be a problem for some time to come. Re-educating adults is an almost impossible job, but youngsters are a lot more flexible. For one, they will listen to authority (if they respect the person, they will tend to go along with his ideas), and for another, they all participate in some sports and therefore they are responsive to the call for fair play."

The section, titled "As The Twig Is Bent," continues:

"Since 1954, school desegregation has been the law of the land. Our job, therefore, is more important than ever because we have become the enforcement instruments of a law which, in some areas, is not very popular."

"But it's the test of a real man to do his duty in the face of local hostility. Everyone wants to be popular. But if it becomes a choice between being popular and doing the job we're paid to do—there can be no choice. Remember that we do not make the laws, we uphold them."

"We are peace officers and we must maintain the peace and teach respect for the law to young as well as old."

(Editor's Note—For notable instances of "maintaining the peace and teaching respect for the law," see reports of Little Rock police activities during integration-by-bayonet. Fire hoses turned on women and children, nightsticks applied to men—if it'd been happening to South African natives, the State Department would've deplored it!)

The booklet takes policemen to task, because the ADL charges that in some communities where Negro violence has broken out, officers tended to be "far more severe" in dealing with Negro hoodlums than with white students.

"Now listen to the facts," the ADL propagandists pompously proclaim. They go on to quote a nameless police captain in an unidentified "leading Southern city" as claiming that "the delinquency rate is not as high in respectable Negro homes as it is in respectable white homes."

(Editor's Note—How's that for "facts"? One might be prompted to inquire: Who? Where? What percentage of Negro homes in his leading-but-locationless city does the forever-anonymous captain rate

as "respectable"? How does that figure compare with the percentage of white homes which deserve the same "respectable" rating?)

The Anti-Defamation League is, of course, no stranger to the integration-or-else movement. Ostensibly organized and collecting funds from well-meaning Jews to prevent alleged incidents of "anti-Semitism," the ADL has strayed far afield, and of late has been devoting itself almost exclusively to the seemingly-unrelated prospect of mixing the races in the South, by hook or by crook.

However, since Americans pride themselves on their lack of religious bigotry, the ADL cunningly attacks as "anti-Semitic" any person or group which dares to oppose it in any field—including the field of racial integration. They have made remarkable progress. They have "converted" Sammy Davis, Jr.

Reds Plot UN Probe Of South

A Communist-front organization is trying to promote a United Nations investigation of Negro conditions in the South.

"Respected Negro and integration leaders have been sucked into the project," according to nationally-syndicated columnist Jack Lotto, who writes a weekly roundup of Communist activities.

Lotto wrote that the proposed UN investigation is "apparently aimed at embarrassing the U. S. before the world."

"The program is being pushed by a group active in 17 states called the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., headquartered in New Orleans," he continues.

"SCEF has been cited officially as a national Communist front by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee."

"Aubrey W. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., the president of the SCEF, has a record of affiliations with pro-Communist groups, which he admitted in Congressional testimony. Williams also signed petitions urging amnesty for imprisoned top U. S. Reds."

"A telegram signed by 24 leaders in the integration movement was sent to President Eisenhower on March 26. Included were the names of such personalities as Rev. Martin Luther King of Atlanta and Bishop Edgar H. Love of Baltimore."

"It expressed approval of the State Department's protest of the mass killings of 'our South African brother,' urged immediate administration action to protect American Negroes, and added significantly:

"Africans are turning to the UN for moral support and encouragement. Must we?"

Lotto pointed out that SCEF "collected the signatures, displayed copies of the telegram in newspaper ads and, using the prominent names, appealed for contributions."

"The official organ of the U. S. Communist Party, 'The Worker,' informed its members the SCEF had sent copies of the telegram to UN representatives of all the Asian-African group of countries."

In his column, Lotto points out that SCEF is the successor to the subversive Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Congressional committees report the two groups have substantially the same leadership and purposes.

SCHW is described by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a Red front "which seeks to attract Southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South."

The Committee notes, however, that SCHW's "professed interest in Southern welfare is simply an expedient for serving the Soviet Union and its subversive Communist Party in the U. S."

SCEF's field secretary is Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., an identified Communist Party member now free on bail while appealing to the U. S. Supreme Court a contempt of Congress conviction and one-year jail sentence.

Unity

(Continued from p. 1)

doing to straighten out, as they say, a great section of this nation, ignoring their own local inadequacies. It is a sleight of hand trick. Our section is far ahead of yours in treatment, in opportunity for and in love of the Negro people. You have run roughshod over the Membership whose ability and experience, knowledge of the law and the Constitution, compare most favorably with that of the Members from any section.

Mr. Chairman, the leaders of the Democratic Party in the House, the leaders of the Republican Party in the House, have gone all-out on this course, because on the one hand the Republicans felt they would not get the support of the southern States in the presidential race or Southern Members here in the Congress in organizing this body—the Democratic leadership because they felt that those of us here from the South had nothing we could do and nowhere we could go.

Mr. Chairman, here in the last several days I have been convinced that unless the South, through those of us here from the South, regains some bargaining power not only is the South going to have to undergo another Reconstruction era, but the nation is bound to fall.

Mr. Chairman, it comes hard with me to have to acknowledge these facts to myself. However, knowing as I do that the people of the Southern states are not helpless, knowing as I do that they have more than 100 Members of the House of Representatives, approximately 22 United States Senators with 18 standing steadfast—Members whose votes are essential to organize this Congress, knowing as I do that whichever group organizes the Congress will set the number and ratios on the various committees, Labor, Judiciary, Appropriations, Ways and Means, the powerful Rules Committee, etc., I am saying to you now, Southern Members will not have done all they can unless they unite here to make their weight felt.

It comes hard to me to have to acknowledge to myself that the national interest has deteriorated to the low level which quite clearly it has. It has not been easy to make this decision. I recognize that the road ahead will not be all smoothness; but there comes a time when those of us from the South must face up to what is happening and show the courage essential to the preservation of this great nation. If we did less than we propose we would not only be untrue to the great Democrats who preceded us but we would be untrue to the founders of this great nation.

To my national Democratic friends on the right I say, you may win your local elections but you are losing the main fight.

To my Republican friends on the left I say, you should be ashamed to forget everything in your efforts to gain the minority vote.

And to my colleagues from the South, don't tell your home folks you have done everything you could to stop this course unless you join this bloc, made necessary by the leadership of both major Parties.

I have talked to many of my colleagues from my area, and I know you are ready. Some I know will hesitate for the moment. To those of you who may not wish to join, again we wish you well. Let me remind you, however, as the strife and turmoil continues, you are going to be on this side or you are going to be on the other. The choice is yours.

My friends, many Southerners hold chairmanships, mine happens to be that of a rather important subcommittee on appropriations. But those in these key positions are bound to admit that the most any southerner can hope to do with a chairmanship or a key position is to have a better office, more employees, and he is lucky if he can retard and slow down or force the combined leadership, Republican and Democrat, to bypass his committee.

To point out what a hard fight we made, before the country was lost, doesn't save the country; and I trust that will no longer be good politics.

My friends from the South, the doors are open. I know the majority of you are ready, not merely to prevent another reconstruction era in the South but to save the nation from destruction.

Free Elector Plan Picks Up Additional Southern Backing

The free elector movement has gained new support from an organization representing leading Southern businessmen.

The Southern States Industrial Council, in its April 1 newsletter, calls the free elector plan "the best weapon the South has in its struggle for States Rights."

Text of the editorial, written by Thurman Sensing:

One Man's Solution To Our Problems

A "letter to the editor" in the March 19 edition of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier is a revealing commentary on contemporary Southern temper.

The letter is reproduced herewith, headline and all, just as it appeared in the News and Courier:

Case For Secession --

To The News and Courier:

It seems that our federal government—executive, legislative and judicial—has embarked on a program designed to divide the people of the United States to an extent that they have never been divided before and at the same time it has made more enemies abroad than we have ever had.

Therefore, as a Southerner who has had no part in this mischief (we are not allowed to participate in national affairs), I believe it would be well if the federal government would allow us (the South) to secede peacefully—no fighting—and run our own affairs.

Of course we would pay no taxes to the federal government. It doesn't need them anyway, since we are regarded as poor relations who can't pay their way. Nor would we expect or accept more federal funds than Venezuela accepts.

Then the North could integrate everything (they say they want it—for us) and be happy and we could keep segregation (we want it but not for them) and be happy. The North could invite all who wanted to be integrated to the North, and all the segregationists could come South. You would be surprised how the South would grow. Everybody would be satisfied except the politicians and the "foolish nine," but it would be worth it.

The South would try to be a good neighbor—as good as Canada, better than Cuba. We would promise not to meddle in the North's affairs, at least not any more than Uruguay does, and would expect the same treatment from the North.

We would promise to keep the Reds out of the South so they could not spy on the North from our soil. There is no communism in the South.

For all of this we only ask that the North treat us as fairly and kindly as it does India or Japan. That would be an improvement over the present condition.

Yours for better relations.
A. B. EDWARDS
Summerton, S. C.

Irate Texas Housewife Uses Axe To Chase Negro Census-Taker

Texas tempers flared as irate Houston housewives staged a brief revolt against the U. S. Government on April 11:

The trouble began when a Negro census-taker was assigned to a white neighborhood. The 78 householders refused to talk with the Negro, and chased him off the premises.

"One woman chased the Negro enumerator off her front porch, using an axe as a persuader," the Houston Chronicle reported.

The situation was restored to normal when the census crew leader apologized to the white citizens, and assured them that the Negro census-taker had been assigned to their neighborhood "by mistake."

White enumerators then obtained the census questionnaires, and peace was restored.

With the national party conventions only months away, the South gives signs of preparing a political strategy that could make the region the decisive area in a close election this fall. The strategy calls for the formation of a powerful bloc of free electors who would not be bound to any candidate.

Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi are among the states that are giving close consideration to the free elector movement. In Virginia, for example, it is expected that legal provision soon will be made for the withholding of votes of Presidential electors from the national candidates of either or both of the major political parties. Political pundits say that this movement, involving only the states named in this article, could result in a free elector bloc with a total of 69 electoral votes.

Arthur Krock, one of the most seasoned and responsible political observers in the nation, recently asserted that "69 free electors en bloc could decide the final outcome of a close Democratic-Republican contest or transfer the choice of a President from the general November poll to the House of Representatives." When a man of Mr. Krock's stature says that the South would have this power if it adopted the free elector plan, no one can say that this is Southern whistling in the dark. Indeed, Mr. Krock went on to say that this is "the most serious of independent movements since 1912."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, a strong voice of Southern conservatism, has hailed the free elector plan in these words: "If there is any other even partially effective method of making the weight of Southern opinion felt at the national conventions and in the election, we haven't been advised of its existence."

It now appears that the free elector plan is the best weapon the South has in its struggle for States' Rights. What the plan would do is enable the Southern states to get in a position to bargain at the two national conventions. The bargain, of course, that the South would seek to make is for a veto on unacceptable candidates and a veto on party pledges to force Reconstruction II on the Southern states.

For years, the radical minority and the special pleading race organizations, such as the NAACP, have been able to exert tremendous power in the party conventions. The reason they have been able to do so is that they have been organized and the South has been a political captive of party loyalists. Now, however, the free electors plan presents Southerners with an opportunity to make their weight felt. Sixty-nine electoral votes would be a tremendously strong instrument in pressuring a political party.

Hamner Cobbs, writing in the Greensboro (Ala.) Watchman, has described the free elector plan as "a method whereby we could show the Democratic Party that we do constitute a powerful minority—quite as powerful as the Negro minorities of the Eastern states—and we have a method of using this minority as a weapon in behalf of our rights."

The only real question in all this is whether the South has the gumption to organize politically for its own defense. Southern parliamentary skill has been brilliantly demonstrated in the battle against a phony "civil rights" bill. Southern courage needs no new demonstration. But the South, the nation's most conservative region, cannot win unless it acts in an independent spirit and in concert, against the radicals in both national parties who hate the Southern states because they represent the high tradition of the American Republic as established by the Founding Fathers. Southerners have a chance this year to strike a blow for conservative government by supporting the free elector movement.

It is to be hoped that the political leadership in the other Southern states of North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Texas will see fit to cooperate in this movement. The majority of the people in these states would undoubtedly approve.

Important Notice

Many readers send us clippings from their local newspapers, dealing with matters of interest to this publication.

We welcome these clippings, and urge our readers to continue this helpful practice.

However, we make this request: Please indicate on each clipping the name of the paper in which it appeared and the date it was printed. This is essential if the information is to be of use to our staff, since we must at all times be prepared to authenticate every piece of information which we use.

Your cooperation in marking names and dates of publications on clippings you send will be greatly appreciated.

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